

bust civil rights icon and legend, the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Thurgood Marshall.

At the outset, Mr. Speaker, let me make this brief comment.

Many of friends across the aisle, including Republican Leader McCarthy, have noted the fact that all of the persons affected by H. Res. 503 were Democrats and none were Republicans.

This is hardly revelatory.

After all, the Republican Party was founded in the 1850s because of its opposition to slavery that Southern Democrats like future Vice President of the Confederate States of America Alexander Stephens boasted was the “cornerstone of America.”

In 1861, after the election of Abraham Lincoln as President, the eleven slave-holding states seceded from the Union, not to preserve their heritage, but to keep their slaves.

That led to the Civil War, in which more than 600,000 persons on both sides gave their lives and ended in the utter defeat and unconditional surrender of the Confederate Army led by its traitor general Robert E. Lee.

Also, as a consequence of the Civil War, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution were passed and ratified.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that at the time when it was needed most, the Republican Party was born and committed to the extinction of slavery.

It was the pro-freedom, pro-civil rights party.

The Democratic Party in those nightmarish days was centered in the “Solid South,” and proudly wore the label of the pro-slavery, white supremacy party.

This was not lost on the American people, and for a century Black Americans overwhelmingly self-identified with the pro-civil rights, anti-white supremacy Republican Party.

Even after the national Democratic Party renounced de jure racism and “states rights” at the 1948 DNC in Philadelphia, resulting in Strom Thurmond leading his fellow Dixiecrats out of the convention and running a failed bid for the presidency, Black Americans remained a core constituency of the Republican Party, while nearly all whites in the southern states were Democrats, distinguishing themselves from northern liberals by calling themselves “Southern Democrats” or “constitutional Democrats”.

All of this changed in 1964.

That was the year the Republican Party nominated for president Sen. Barry Goldwater, an active and die-hard opponent of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Southern Democrats saw in Goldwater's support for ‘states rights’ a kindred spirit and vehicle to halt the federal government's commitment to extend the writ and guarantees of the Constitution to all persons in all regions of the country.

Mr. Speaker, the result of that realigning election remains with us to this day.

Before the Great Depression and the election of Franklin Roosevelt, the overwhelming majority of votes cast by Black Americans were for Republican candidates.

Even in the election of 1960, the parties closely competed for the votes of Black Americans, with Republican Richard Nixon winning more than 35 percent.

Fast forward to 1964.

Republican Barry Goldwater was routed 486–52 in an electoral college landslide and

lost 43 states; Lyndon Johnson won the popular vote by 16 million votes (61–38 percent).

Goldwater won only his native state of Arizona and five Deep South I states—Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina.

It is interesting to note that the five Southern states that voted for Goldwater swung over dramatically to support him; for example, in Mississippi, where Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt had won 97 percent of the popular vote in 1936, Goldwater won 87 percent of the vote.

Lyndon Johnson would say the Civil Rights Act of 1964 would cost Democrats the South for 50 years but it was worth it.

What accounted for this change in voting allegiance, which persists to this day?

The answer is simple and obvious, beginning in 1964 the Democratic Party became, and was perceived by Americans, as the party of civil rights; the Republican Party not so much.

So, Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is that yes, the Confederate traitors whose statues are being removed from the Capitol were then members of the southern Democratic Party.

The difference is that white supremacists have not been welcome or embraced by the national Democratic Party since 1948 and have been pariahs since 1964.

We Democrats are not reluctant to remove and banish those who bring shame and dishonor to our cause of advancing equal justice for all Americans.

I challenge our friends across the aisle to stop glorifying as ‘heritage’ a history of terror, injustice, violence, and racism represented by the persons whose statues are being removed and anyone who proudly waves a Confederate flag, like the one that disgraced the Capitol when it was paraded by domestic terrorists during the January 6 insurrection and attack on American democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE JANUARY 6 ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 503, 117th Congress, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, of the following Members to the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol:

Mr. THOMPSON, Mississippi, Chair  
 Ms. LOFGREN, California  
 Mr. SCHIFF, California  
 Mr. AGUILAR, California  
 Ms. CHENEY, Wyoming  
 Mrs. MURPHY, Florida  
 Mr. RASKIN, Maryland  
 Mrs. LURIA, Virginia

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 11:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the

House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, July 2, 2021, at 11:30 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1525. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's Major final rule — Protections for Borrowers Affected by the COVID-19 Emergency Under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), Regulation X [Docket No.: CFPB-2021-0006] (RIN: 3170-AB07) received June 28, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1526. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Remimazolam in Schedule IV [Docket No.: DEA-658] received June 23, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1527. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Removal of Samidorphan From Control [Docket No.: DEA-665] received June 23, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1528. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Guidance for implementation of 10 CFR 50.69, “Changes, Tests, and Experiments” [Regulatory Guide 1.187, Revision 3] received June 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1529. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Implementation of Quality Assurance Criteria and 10 CFR 50.59 for Nuclear Power Plant Components Produced Using Advanced Manufacturing Technologies [AMT Action Plan, Revision, Subtask 2A] received June 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1530. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Promotion and Internal Placement (RIN: 3206-AN77) received June 23, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1531. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Compliance Dates for Medical Examiner's Certification Integration [Docket No.: FMCSA-2018-0152] (RIN: 2126-AC18) received June 28, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1532. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: